Amngements.

JOU-S. At the French Ball. ROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Wizard of the Nile. CASINO S.15 The Wedding Day.
DALY'S THEATRE 2-S:15 The Circus Girl.
EDEN MUSEE Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Under the Red Robe.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Tess of the D'Urber-GARRICK THEATRE—S:20—Never Again.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—The Cherry Pickers.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S—Prou Frou
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—S:15—The Girl from

Annual Exhibition.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL S:15 Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S 12:30 to 11 p. m. Vaudeville.

TUXEDO HALL S:15 Musical Lecture.

14TH STREET THEATRE S Sweet Inniscarra.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The number of victims of the Paris fire is not yet exactly known; some estimates place it at 143; nearly one hundred bodies have been identified. —— Heavy fighting between the Greek and Turkish armies in These saly occurred yesterday, the victory being claimed by the Greeks; the Turkish warships left the Dardanelles and proceeded to the island of Lemnos. — The release of Melton and Leavitt, two of the Competitor prisoners at Havana, is expected shortly; Laborde, the leader of the expedition, has not been able to prove his American citizenship. —— The report that Chancellor Hohenlohe intended to resign is de-= The report that

CONGRESS.-In the Senate the Anglo-Americongress.—In the Senate the Angle-can Arbitration Treaty was rejected, the vote standing 43 to 26; an amendment suspending President Cleveland's forest reserve order was offered to the Sundry Civil bill; W. J. Deboe, the rew Senator from Kentucky, took his seat.——The House was not in session.

DOMESTIC.-The International Postal Congress, with delegates from fifty-five countries present, began its sessions in Washington. ——
Governor Black has signed the Greater New-York charter. —— The Senate Republican caucus filled the committee vacancies to which the party is entitled. —— President McKinley made party is entitled. — President McKinley made a number of nominations, including that of Stanford Newell to be Minister to the Netherlands. — Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, the "Father of the Greenback." died in Buffalo. — W. J. Calhoun, the newly appointed special commissioner to Cuba, had a conference with the President.

President.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The principal services of the Trinity Parish bi-centennial were held, and Bishop Potter made an address. ——
Commissioner Moss was elected president of the Police Board. —— Frank Damrosch was chosen by the School Board supervisor of music in the public schools. —— The annual election of the New-York State Commandery of the Loyal Legion was held. —— The schooner yacht Telfer was sunk in collision with a Sound steamboat, and the steam yacht Penelope was bally damaged by the monitor Terror. —— The Lathers mansion, between New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon, was destroyed by fire. —— Two alleged members of the "bucket shop" firm calling itself the E. S. Dean Company were held for examination in the Centre Street Police Court on charges of larceny preferred by a victim of the charges of larceny preferred by a victim of the concern. ——— Stocks were dull and lower.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 53; average, 614.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The country may be congratulated that the Tariff bill has been reported to the Senate, and that the further delay necessary to perfect it will be where each Senator will feel his personal genuine protective tariff with as little delay as they resolve to have it. possible. The enormous work of inquiry and revision which has taken the trained experts of the Senate nearly six weeks cannot be accurately judged in a day. Many changes are cerpear needless. But there will be disappointment throughout the country that the measure report- try appears to have entirely disappeared. ed to the Senate is open to criticism in some will be remembered that immediately upon the particulars about which public opinion will be publication of the finding of the court some of discussed as out of line with the Republican valorem duties where it is possible, and that compelled the dissolution of the traffic associaternal taxes, which bear upon the people nearly per capita and enhance the cost of living nearly Trust." The duties on tea and hides, the tax was a flurry in the market, and the leading railthe omission of the reciprocity provision, will all challenge some Republican criticism. It is railroad men than of the decision itself. probably not expected that the bill will pass in

The committee was indeed confronted with one difficulty, to which The Tribune repeatedly called attention in commenting on the House bill, that it would probably fail to increase the revenue enough, because calculations had been brought about was pointed out. It was as easy based upon the enormous importations encour- and simple, not as lying, but as telling the truth. aged by the Wilson tariff. Hence it was neces- It consisted simply in acting honestly and honsary either to reduce some duties where reduc- orably with each other and with the public, and tion would secure larger revenue or to raise refraining from the sharp practices, the trickother duties where increase would bring about ery and the underhanded methods which honeythe same result. This the Senate Committee combed the entire railroad management of the has done in a great many instances. Duties on country to such an extent that they placed no woollens are reduced so that they are generally confidence in each other and the public distrusted lower than those of the McKinley and the Ding- them all alike. The traffic associations had held ley bill. On nearly all articles of the iron schedule duties are reduced, in many instances cer- maintenance of reasonable living rates solely by tainly with wisdom, though the continuance of a system of agreements with penalties attached the drawback on tinplates will be strongly op- for infractions. When the Supreme Court deposed. On earthenware specific and higher du- cision came, which seemed to make an end of ties than those of the House bill are proposed, such agreements as being in restraint of trade, giving better protection, and on linen goods the first thought of the managers was that there higher duties, promising larger revenue. The was nothing now to prevent ruinous rate wars, cotton schedule is not essentially changed, ex- and that consequently the railroads would imcept by omitting the especial duty on corduroys. mediately proceed to cut rates, destroy each be those who will reproach the United States for

made in committee are not expected to stand in was no other reason for this expectation than the Senate. It is a question whether the Sen- that they knew each other. ate will sustain the duty on hides. The omis-

justed that growers of the finer Western wools will accept them seems at present doubtful, but in view of the permanently reduced cost of competing foreign wool, these duties are relatively not been so well maintained and so uniform as the press. Unquestionable, too, was not only about as high as those of the McKinley bill, and an important benefit is the addition of one cent to the duty on skirted wool. On the whole, it would seem for the interest of wool-growers to P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pa- tion decreed it so. They not only committed to prefer that part of the bill as it stands to any risk of continued free trade in wool.

ad valorem, which makes the duty on 92 degree sugar, costing about 2 cents, \$157 per 100 pounds, and on refined, costing 2.6 cents, \$207, giving just half a cent benefit to the refiner. The average cost of dutiable cane imported in eight months ending with February was 1.983 cents, and of refined imported in the same months 2.592 cents. The Dingley bill gave a difference of an eighth, with some further incidental benefit. The Wilson bill, which was so universally denounced as a surrender to the Sugar Trust, gave a benefit of 365 thousandths of a cent at present prices. It may be doubted whether the Senate can be induced to accept a still greater concession to sugar refiners; and members of the House who have to consider

their election next year may resist. The duty of 10 cents on tea and the increase of 52 cents on beer-if the rebate of 8 cents under an old law is removed-are purely revenue taxes, and proposed only because anticipatory imports will for a time largely reduce the revenue, which ought to be made ample from the start. Yet their continuance for two years and a half will be construed as an admission that Senators think they cannot raise sufficient revenue by duties on imported goods, which do not bear upon the working people and do stimulate and protect their industries. Before the lapse of half that time the new tariff ought to have shown what it can do. No complete estimate of the effects expected is yet made, but it is said that Senator Aldrich thinks the bill will increase the revenue \$30,000,000 by tariff and as much more by internal taxes.

THE CHARTER SIGNED.

By Governor Black's signature the charter becomes a law, and, though it is conceivable that the courts may yet have to take that instrument under review, there is no longer room for doubt that consolidation will be an accomplished fact on January 1. The Tribune has nothing to take back of all that it has said on this momentous subject. Believing that a municipal union of the communities surrounding New-York Bay was inevitable and desirable, and that it would not be long deferred, we have from the initiation of the project urged the necessity of proceeding with such careful regard to the rights of all concerned and such solicitude for the welfare of the future city as to leave as little room as possible for errors and complaints. It seemed to us that every act suggestive of coercion should be scrupulously avoided, to the end that all the people might realize that they had been treated with perfect candor and fairness, whatever they might think about the advantages of consolidation. This course has not been pursued. Far too little time was given to the Charter Commission for the performance of its enormous task, and largely in consequence of that fact its work contains some radical defects and many minor blemishes. The people who are to live under the instrument of government so fashtoned were not permitted to signify their judgment of it at the polls, and the opinions which they earnestly expressed by such means as were open to them were treated with scant respect. The result of this management by an audacious political organization and subservient Legislatures has been to make consolidation itself unpopular, and the great experiment must now be entered upon without that hearty goodwill which it otherwise would have inspired.

All this is discreditable and unfortunate, but should not be pleaded by any one as an excuse for neglecting the duties of citizenship. Indiffer ence to civic obligations is more than ever culpable at a time when novel problems confront us and unprecedented interests are at stake. Those who believe that wrongs have been committed and great risks incurred should take special care that they themselves make no mistake tending to disaster. The greater metropolis will conresponsibility. For it is not to be denied that tain a majority of good citizens who can have the people are profoundly anxious to have a the sort of government they need and want if

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

The condition of apprehension and alarm-intainly of real merit, and others may upon ex- deed, almost of actual panic-into which the amination of data prove to be which at first ap- Supreme Court decision in the Trans-Missouri case threw the railroad managers of the counsensitive. The extensive substitution of ad the most prominent railroad men connected with valorem duties and the beer tax are already the great systems hastened to declare their conviction that it was the most destructive blow principle that specific should be preferred to ad the railroad interests had yet received; that it revenue should be raised rather by duties on tions, without which it would be impossible to Imports, which encourage industry, than by in- prevent disastrous competition, and that rate wars would inevitably follow which would be ruinous not only to railroad properties, but to as much for the poor as for the rich. Nor is it the business interests of the whole country. pleasant that the benefit to sugar refiners is These gentlemea had the reputation of being greater than under the present tariff, so that op- cool, clear-sighted and level-headed, but the ponents of the bill have a pretext for saying that suddenness and unexpectedness of the decision its sugar schedule was "written by the Sugar seemed to have taken them off their feet. There on beer, the abrogation of the Hawaiian Treaty, road stocks went off several points-more in consequence of the dolorous outgivings of the

It seemed to The Tribune at the time that the fears these gentlemen expressed were be jeoparded by the unwillingness of the most groundless, or, if not groundless entirely, were predicated upon conditions which it was within their own power to make nugatory and ineffective. The process by which this could be them together in harmonious working and the The rates on lumber are substantially retained. other, ruin their stockholders, and create havor failing to ratify this treaty. If so, they will do It is fair to presume that some of the changes with the business interests of the country. There

Fortunately, the hint given in these columns sion of the reciprocity clause is said to be only | - for which The Tribune takes no special credit, any other Nation is more free from sin than this temporary, the committee expecting to report a as it was simply what might have occurred to one, let it cast the first stone. provision hereafter which it had not time to any honest and disinterested observer-was actdraw with the care desired. In the abrogation ed upon. The railroad managers took in the of reciprocity with Hawaii the sugar interest situation, stopped dwelling upon its dangers and action, just as there has been much railing receives another benefit and American interests emitting their fearful forebodings, and began in the island a serious injury which some Sen- acting as though they realized at last that, for ators will probably strive to avert. Whether whatever happened to their properties and to the

and 12, on the first and second class-are so ad- selves, and not the Supreme Court, were solely ! right to do as it has done is beyond all question. responsible. There was no cutting of rates, no It is the responsible body. Upon it will fall the officials agree that for a long time rates have of them feared would be disastrous in its confaith in each other and disregard of the en-"gagements with each other, no matter how "sacred their character may have been." This is the frank and outspoken expression of a conclusion which we believe has been reached by a majority of the high officials of the great railroad corporations. It is the first step not only toward a mutual understanding between the railroad managers themselves, but, what is of far greater importance, toward a good understanding between them and the public.

It leads up also to a suggestion which Mr. Huntington makes relative to the amendment or modification of the Interstate Commerce law whereby traffic agreements between railroads sanctioned by the Commission can be made enforceable between them, and all prohibitions and penalties prescribed for carriers shall be made applicable to their customers and patrons. The suggestion is reasonable and proper, and Mr. Huntington is undoubtedly correct in saying that "a large majority of the shipping interests "of the country recognize the necessity of some "such modification in order to secure uniform "rates and prevent unjust discrimination." Congress will undoubtedly modify the present law in some form, and it would be cause for general congratulation if the Supreme Court decision, which was at first thought to be disastrous, should in the end turn out to be the best thing that could have happened to the railroads themselves and the business interests of the whole country.

THE WOE OF FRANCE.

France is in mourning. Her capital, the world's capital of loveliness and pleasure, has put off beauty for ashes. A catastrophe has befallen her, most sudden, most terrible in character, most lamentable in results. On Tuesday afternoon not only the beauty and wealth and fashion, but the goodness, the benevolence and the spirituality of Paris were assembled in festival attire to promote the sacred cause of charity. Before nightfall there remained only

a hideous wreck, ghastly with the maimed bodies of the dead, and vocal with the shricks of the tortured and the wailings of the bereft. The millionaire leader of fashion and the povertyvowed Sister of Charity, the military chieftain and the priest of the Prince of Peace, all were alike stricken by the remorseless hands of torture and of death.

It is a bereavement that all the world must feel, for among the victims are those who command the sympathies of all. It is one that calls, not, as do most catastrophes, for an outpouring of pecuniary relief, but for the rare and precious offerings of pity and of love. From amid the innumerable happy smiles the city on the Seine has brought to myriads of allen faces there may o-day well spring one tear of grief. At least from every quarter of her great sister Republic France will receive tribute of heart to heart. From this city, united with that one by so many ties of joyous recollection, goes Paris-ward an immeasurable wave of sympathy. The two have often rejoiced together. To-day they weep together. The Tricolor of France and the Tricolor of the United States are both floating sadly at half-mast. Last week New-York reached the zenith of proud pageantry. This week Paris is at the nadir of inconsolable woe. As she rejoiced with us, we mourn with her.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

The final disposition which was yesterday made of the Anglo-American general Arbitration Treaty by the United States Senate will doubtthat a few months ago would have been deemed incredible. Friends and foes of the measure alike will display chiefly a philosophic resignation, if not indifference. That will be in part because of the changes made in the text of the document by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. These deprived the treaty of those features which its more extreme and enthusiastic advocates deemed vital to its effectiveness, and also of those which its opponents deemed most fraught with potential mischief. That done, interest in the treaty perceptibly waned. The instrument was transformed into one which might be useful, and which could scarcely be harmful; but which certainly could not, as some had vainly hoped, make war impossible, nor, as others feared, involve this Nation in foreign entanglements to its own disadvantage.

There is, therefore, little occasion for strong emotion over the final defeat of the treaty. No such instrument was needed to demonstrate the neaceful disposition of the American people and their sincere attachment to the principle of arbitration. The record of the United States on that score is secure beyond challenge. Of all the great Powers of the world, this is the only one whose fixed policy is peace, who seeks no fereign conquests, who maintains no bloated and menacing armaments. It would be not merely idle, it would be superlatively silly, as well as false, to pretend that there is a single Nation on earth that has cause to feel itself in danger from American aggression. It is for other Nations, And to say that the refusal of the United States to bind itself hand and foot, in the fashion contemplated by the original draft of the treaty, has set back the cause of peace in the world is to say that the public order of a community would peaceable man in it to put himself under perpetual bonds of non-combativeness.

It would, moreover, be necessary to turn, not back to the elemental passions of humanity, which are not in a way ever to be outgrown, but only to the current examples of those European Powers which are most anxious to see America put under bonds, to see of how little account, after all, the most formal and solemn international obligations are: The spectacle of those Powers playing fast and loose with their Berlin Treaty of 1878, with the Cyprus Convention, with the Triple Alliance, and with what not else, does not give Americans an exalted notion of the binding force that would reside in any treaty made by one of them with the United States. A special arbitration treaty, for the settlement of a special case, is likely to be faithfully observed. A general and perpetual treaty is likely to be observed only as long as it suits the interests and the pleasure of the Powers. That may be an anpleasant fact, but the history of international conventions proves it to be a fact. There may well to remember that this country has been the pioneer in arbitration, that it has never refused to arbitrate a case susceptible of such settlement, nor ever failed to abide by the award. If

There will probably be in some quarters an outburst of wrath against the Senate for its ngainst it for not "jamming through" the treaty, unread and unconsidered. However much it may be regretted that the Senate did not see its the duties on wool-8 and 9 cents, instead of 11 | business interests of the country, they them way clear to judge the measure otherwise, its

rate wars. And now it appears that railroad ultimate praise or blame of its actions, not upon its irresponsible revilers on the platform and in since the Supreme Court decision, which so many its right but its duty to exercise the utmost circumspection and deliberation in its treatment of sequences. In his annual report for 1896 Collis so grave a matter. The makers of the Constitucific, says: "However bad the laws may be, the Senate the right and duty of passing upon "they have, I believe, never damaged the rail- | treaties, but they required for confirmation of a "road properties of this country as much as did | treaty a two-thirds vote-the same vote that is the people who owned them, by their want of required for the overriding of a Presidential veto. In the face of that, to say that Senatorial revision of treaties is impertinent, or that there should be instantaneous Senatorial ratification of every such measure that emanates from the State Department, is to betray either ignorance of or disregard for the fundamental law of the land. The Senate has acted in a way that will displease and disappoint many, and that will please and satisfy many others. But in either view of the case it has acted within its rights, and with due regard for its responsibilities as a part of the treaty-making or treaty-refusing

THE BOOKS AND ART AMENDMENTS.

Those provisions of the Tariff bill as reported to the Senate which relate to books, works of art and scientific apparatus are likely to meet with general approval. They substantially conform to the present law, which closely followed the McKinley act excepting as to paintings in oil and water-colors. The established policy is maintained with respect to books, prints, charts, etc., more than twenty years old, which are kept on the free list, together with books printed in foreign languages and books with raised letters for the blind. The estimated revenue from this source under the Dingley bill as it passed the House was insignificant, and no reasonable justification of the proposed duty has ever been offered. In respect to the same general class of articles and to scientific books and apparatus the concessions which were finally made by the House in favor of educational institutions are considerably enlarged, and are furthermore greatly improved by the removal of vexatious restrictions which might have been so construed as to make ostensible exemptions valueless in many cases. Thus the words "such as are not made or published in the United States," the intent of which was not clear, while the possibilities were great, have disappeared, and the concession becomes certain and satisfactory.

With reference to works of art so called, and especially to paintings, which the House bill taxed and the Senate amendments retain on the free list, there may be more difference of opinion among those who are especially interested in this question. Not a few intelligent persons have been inclined to believe that a small specific duty would keep out of the country a large part of the trash which now comes here, and by its general distribution among the unenlightened hinders instead of promotes the elevation of public taste. It has been represented also that the free art provision of the present law has protected continuous importations of purely commercial articles, thus causing unjust discriminations and a large loss of revenue; but it is understood that care has been taken to obviate that difficulty. The retention of works of art on the free list has the positive advantage, what ever its other consequences may be, of relieving colleges and kindred institutions from the obscure and embarrassing restrictions with which the exemptions made in their favor were original nally coupled.

In general it should be said that the Senate committee deserves commendation for responding to the intelligent sentiment of the country and liberalizing those provisions of the Dingley bill which relate to the instruments of culture There has been, moreover, little evidence of a determination on the part of leaders in the House to adhere rigidly to their position. On the contrary, the concessions which they made just before they passed the bill suggest the expectation that they will accept the more liberal views of the Senate committee.

It is reported that Mr. William Jennings Bryan has laid out for himself a tour in foreign countries in order to equip himself for the campaign of 1900. He will go first to Mexico where they enjoy the blessings of a silver currency, and then to Europe, where they are cursed with the gold standard. On his return he will be able to point out from experience and observation at first hand the advantages possessed by Mexico over Europe or the United States or any other gold standard country. The danger is that his eloquence will set on foot such an exodus of voters to Mexico that there will not be enough left to elect him Presi-

The Police Board is no "rolling stone" after all. It has "gathered Moss."

"It has been no secret among the Governor's friends from the start," says a newspaper autherity on Executive matters, "that he intended to sign the charter." Then, of course, the hearings on the subject were an empty farce, and the Governor was just fooling the people who argued before him a case upon which his mind was already made up. He made a mistake in taking fool friends into his confidence, who knew no better than to blab in public a secret affecting not only his sense of propriety, but his

Now we are the second city in the whole world. Let us make the most of it, for from appearances it is all we get out of it.

According to an Idaho dispatch ex-Senator Fred Dubois has begun building a railroad to "the Seven Devils mining region." That the Scripture might be fulfilled, no doubt. "He walketh through dry places seeking rest and findeth none. . . . Then goeth he and taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked 'than himself . . . and the last state of that man 'is worse than the first."

Left to herself, Turkey would impose on Greece a war indemnity which would lay under mortgage every goat and grapevine in the peninsula, crippling its finances for indeterminate olympiads. But the Powers will not have this. Greece is a poor country, and cannot afford to pay for being beaten like forehanded States such as France and China. If the Turk is reasonable he will be satisfied with the status quo ante bellum, but whether he is or not will make little difference. He is not likely to get more, and is sure to be turned out of all his European holdings at no distant day. His recent successes have turned his head in some degree, but the conceit can readily be taken out of him whenever it becomes necessary.

PERSONAL.

The statue of Stephen Girard, in Philadelphia, is to be unveiled on May 20.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer has just celebrated th sixth anniversary of his coming to Tremont Temple, Boston, as pastor. The popularity of Darwin is steadily growing in

Russia, a fact which is indicated by the new editions of his works that are coming out. Mr. Gladstone having recently referred to the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia as "two young despots," "The St. James's Gazette" says that the Grand Old Man is no gentleman.

The late Governor Albert G. Porter was a good campaigner. In one of his stumping tours he to speak in Morgan County. A number of fine carriages were at the station as the train drew up to carry Mr. Porter and the persons who were with him to the place of speaking. Off at one side was

curtains, wheels incrusted with mud, presenting a sadly dilapidated appearance. Mr. Porter looked beyond the carriages to this conveyance, and his clear blue eye lightened with pleasure as he recogclear blue eye lightened with pleasure as he recognized the driver, who was a well-known mossbacked Democrat. "Why, George," said Mr. Porter, extending his hand, "I'm glad you're here. Gentlemen," turning to the persons at the carriages, who were awaiting him, "never mind me. I'm going to ride over with my old friend, George." His "old friend, George," had four grown sons, all Democrats, but every vote in the family was given to the handsome young man who could mix with the plain people, and who had ridden with "dad" to the place of meeting.

Sir George Grey, the Australian explorer and administrator, recently celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth. Fifty-eight years ago he was given up for dead while exploring the west const of Australia. He lived to be Governor of South Australia, of Cape Colony and of New-Zealand, which he administered during the Maori rebellion. He is a strong Home Ruler.

An English paper notes that next to Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Rumania, Queen Olga Greece is considered one of the most unconventional of reigning queens. She walks about a great Lycabettos without a companion. One of her most intimate friends is an American, Mme. Bakmetieff, wife of the First Secretary of the Russian Legation, formerly Miss Beale, of Washington. For several years after Queen Olga's coronation she frequently appeared in Greek costume, and it is said that she has lately been considering the possibility of making the ancient Greek dress the court costume. the possibility of the court costume

William C. Harick, of Albany, has received an autograph letter from Justin McCarthy which, in view of the latter's serious illness, is of deep interest. Mr. McCarthy discourses upon death, and says: "The remembrance of youth,' says All, the Arabian prophet, 'Is a sigh.' Not, surely, if youth has been spent to any purpose. I prefer the proud recollection of Goethe's Egmont, just about to die; 'I ccase, but I have lived."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. Hillis, of Chicago, declared that Chicago is on the down grade, morally and materially, and "The Chicago Record" admits that he is right. It says, however, that the good mon them to cease the folly of dividing on lines of National partisanship in dealing with local affairs. "Stupidity of this sort," it declares, "under existing circumstances, is a crime against the community. The city can be saved from its sickness only by the reformation of its politics, its rulers, its greedy rich men, its unwise labor leaders and any o-called reformers who act from motives less unselfish than the good of the entire community."

The Spirit of the Age.—He—Just listen how that then cackles! She doesn't know how little one egg hen cackles! She doesn't know how little one egg will sell for. She-Perhaps she does. She may be advertising a bargain.—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is a big oil boom in Madison County, Ind., owing to the discovery of new oil wells. Indianapolis Journal" says: "The operations of the Alexandria oil field have excited the gravest apprehension for the future of natural gas, not only in this city, but all over the gas territory. The longdistance telephone in Governor Mount's office was kept busy yesterday with messages from the gas belt, asking him to invoke all the powers of the law, with all possible speed, to prevent the further waste of gas. It was represented to the Govdaily by the oil prospectors, who endeavored to blow the gas out of the holes drilled in order to get at the oil beneath. The point was made that, while oil could go only to the benefit of those mining it, the gas was of benefit to the general public, a fact the Legislature had recognized by passing laws to prevent its waste."

Unpardonable Offence.-Watts-It is some curprising, the way the Greeks have lost their surprising, the way the ularity,
larity,
Potts—I knew it would happen, as soon as I read
about their seizing the war correspondents' horses,

Gadzooks-Now that you have taken to a bicycle, frequently see you on the Boulevard. Zounds-Well, you needn't exaggerate. I don't

Willie—I told her my love was so great that my orain was on fire.

Charlie—What did she say to that?

Willie—Told me I had better blow it out.—(Yale

Canada appreciates the kindly feeling that inspired Mr. Kipling to write "Our Lady of the Snows," in commemoration of the new Canadian Tarif' bill; but it doesn't just like the implication in it that snow is the leading characteristic of Canada. The following parody of the poem is going the rounds:

A prince sent word to a throne, Sonny am I in my mother's house, But big boy in my own. The tariff's mine to open, And the tariff's mine to close Said the lad that blows his snows.

A nation spoke to a nation,

In the sixteenth century the average length of a doctor's life was thirty-six years five months, in the seventeenth century it was forty-five years and eight months, in the eighteenth century fortynine years and eight months, and in the nineteenth fifty-eight years and seven months. It thus ap-pears that doctors were 300 years in learning not to take their own medicine.—(Chicago Chronicle.

the Alabama State Convict Board, S. B. Trapp, is ter into the hands of the hundreds of convicts now in the Alabama penitentiary, coal mines, chain gangs, etc. To this end he has asked me to aid in the establishment of a permanent library in the various places where the convicts are kept. If persons who wish to help establish these libraries will send books (new or old) to me, I will see that they are put into the hands of Mr. Trapp for the purpose named. When the books are should be stated that they are for the penitentiary

Jaysmith-Ricketts, what do you say to cocktails? Ricketts-When a cocktail is present, my dear sir. I never waste time with words.—(Louisville Courier-Journal.

A curious lawsuit will soon be tried in Dutchess County, N. Y. Some time ago a man and his wife could not agree on a name for their infant son, and the mother decided to settle the question according to her wishes by having the child baptized one day while the father was absent. The father has now sued the clergyman for damages.

A COURTIN' CALL. Him:

He dressed hisself from top ter toe
Ter beat the lates fashion.
He give his boots a extra glow,
His dickey glistered like the snow,
He slicked his hair exactly so,
An' all ter indicate "his passion."
He tried his hull three ties afore
He kep' the one on that he wore.

Her!
All afternoon she laid abed
Ter make her featurs brighter.
She tried on every geoun she hed.
She rasped her nais until they bied,
A dozen times she fuzzed her hed,
An' put on stuff to make her whiter,
An' fussed till she'd a-cried, she said,
But that 'ld make her eyes so red.

Them!
They sot together in the dark
'Ithout a light, excep' their spark.
An' neither could have told or guessed
Which way the other un was dressed!
—(Buffalo Commercial.

DR. RAINSFORD'S LITTLE VACATION.

. . .

The Rev. W. S Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, left New-York yesterday afternoon for a fortnight's stay at Hot Springs, Va. Dr. Rainsford has been suffering from gout for several years, and it is upon the earnest advice of his physicians that he has left his parochial duties for a short period. Mrs. Rainsford accompanied him. From the array of golf sticks and other implements for open-air exercise which left his house yesterday, it seems probable that Dr. Rainsford hopes to be able to take part in his favorite diversions.

PSI UPSILON CONVENTION.

Upsilon Fraternity began its sixty-fourth annua convention this evening as the guests of the Xi Chapter of Wesleyan University. The evening was taken up with a "stag smoker" and fraternity "sing," followed by an original farce by Joseph Beech, class of '99, entitled "The Wake at the Wedding." About thirty delegates had arrived this evening; the number will be increased to about two hundred to-morrow. One of the special features of the convention will be the poem, at the public literary exercises to-morrow evening, by John Kendrick Bangs.

TO ATTEND ADMIRAL MEADE'S FUNERAL Twenty-five members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

eft New-York at 12 o'clock last night to attend the United States Navy, in Washington to-day, deputation includes J. C. Long, senior vice-commander; Wilbur F. Brown, adjutant; J. E. Banks,

L. Coggswell, Richard L. Saulsbury, J. Q. Walker, A. J. Casse, Robert Morrison, H. F. Herker, A. E. Dick, Major L. Curtis Brackett, W. E. Shepard, Henry J. Howlett, F. G. Agens, Edga Williams, C. W. Chase, George F. Cooke, Oscal Dusenbury, Charles T. Canfield, Benjamin Loder John J. Heming and John M. Duncan.

MRS. POTTER DISINHERITED.

CUT OFF BY HER FATHER-IN-LAW WITE HER CHILDREN BORN AFTER 1890 FROM A SHARE IN HIS ESTATE.

will filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday Howard Potter, who died in London on March last, entirely cuts off from a share in his property his daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Brown Potter, het ter known to the theatre-going public as Cora Urquhart Potter, or any of her children born after 189 or their descendants. The will is dated July 2 1896, and is a long document. It was filed by James Brown Potter, and no estimate of the value of the estate accompanied it.

In the first clause of the will Mr. Potter leaves his entire property, both real and personal, to his wife, Mary Louisa Potter, for her life. Upon her death the estate is to be divided equally between his children. The fifth clause gives to each son and daughter full power to give, devise or bequeath his or her share of the estate or the income to his or her wife. The clause, however, takes away all such right from James Brown Potter, husband of Cora Urquhart Potter.

Section 8 of the will reads as follows: "Having in various clauses of this will specifically referred to this clause, I hereby declare it my intention to and do hereby exclude from any participation, share or benefit in my estate any and all such children of my son, James Brown Potter, as may have been or may be born of Cora Urquhart Potter after January 1, 1880, and also all issue of such children, if any, and in construing the several provisions of this will I direct that every paragraph referring to this clause or which can or may be claimed to refer to this clause, shall be construed as excluding each and all such children so born after such date and their issue as fully and in the same manner as if their exclusion had been par-ticularly and specifically inserted in such para-

graph."

Mary Louisa Potter, James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary and John Kennedy Tod are named as executors of the will. Louis to James Brown Potter, \$50,000; H. C. Potter, \$20,000; Elizabeth Cary, \$20,000; Maria H. Tod, \$20,000, and A. H. Potter, \$10,000, are to be deducted from their shares in the estate and be divided equally among all the trust

estate and be divided equally among all the trust funds.

Cora Urquhart Potter (Mrs. James Brown Potter) was born in New-Orieans and belongs to a family of prominence there. After her marriage to James Brown Potter she gained a good deal of fame in New-York as an amateur actress, being especially noted for the elegance of her gowns. She soon went on the professional stage, and she has acted in pretty nearly every part of the world where it is possible to give a theatrical performance. Among her earlier achievements on the professional stage was a magnificent production of "Antony and Cleopatra," in which she appeared as Cleopatra, with Kyrle Bellew as Antony. After this she made long tours with Mr. Bellew. They have, indeed, acted together ever since then, whenever either of them has acted at all. Mrs. Potter some years ago deserted her husband and child, though there has never been any report of an application for a divorce on either side. Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew have acted together all over this country, in England, in Australia, China, Japan, India, South Africa, and, indeed, almost everywhere that an audience undergree of the production of Australia, China, Japan, India, South Africa, and, indeed, almost everywhere that an audience understanding English could be got together. Mrs. Potter has appeared as Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet", Elizabeth, in "Twixt Axe and Crown". Mile de Brassier, in the play of the same name; Charlotte Corday, in the play of the same name; Charlotte Corday, in the play of the same name; Charlotte in "The Queen's Necklace"; Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and in numerous other parts.

Howard Potter was a member of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., and had a house at No. 3 Park-ave. His family consists of James Brown Potter, Mrs. Maria Howard Tod, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cary, Grace Howard Potter, Ashton Howard Potter, Bertha Howard Potter, sons and daughters, and Mary Louisa Potter, Grace Howard Potter and Bertha Crandall Potter, grandchildren.

ANOTHER FAYERWEATHER SUIT BEGUN. John D. Reynolds as executor of Lucy Fayer. weather yesterday filed a bill of complaint in an equity suit in the United States Circuit Court against Justus L. Bulkley, as executor and trustee of the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather, the leather merchant, who left millions of dollars to educational institutions. Thomas G. Ritch and Henry B. Vaughan, although mentioned in the Henry B. Vaughan, although mentioned in the papers, are beyond the jurisdiction of the court and are not made parties to the action, but it is likely that they will be before the case comes to trial. The action has been begun for the purpose of compelling Mr. Bulkley and the other trustees to make an accounting for \$3.000,000 alleged to be due to the heirs at law and other kin, less \$335,000 said to have been paid to the widow, upon releases obtained by fraud. Mr. Reynolds alleges in his bill of complaint that the third codicil to the famous will giving to twenty institutions \$2.100,000 in the discretion of the executors, is in violation of the laws of the State of New-York, which prohibis uscretionary bequests and declare them void on account of indefiniteness.

THE WILL OF SAMUEL COLGATE.

The will of Samuel Colgate, of Orange, was filed in the Surrogate's office in Newark yesterday. The will leaves \$15,000 to Colgate University, at Hamilton N V and directs that all t in the testator's library be sent to the University in the testator's library be sent to the University. To the Orange Orphan Asylum \$5,000 is left, and \$10,000 is given to the Baptist Education Society, to be divided into five scholarships of \$2,000 each for young men studying for the ministry. The sum of \$2,500 is given to the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, and \$5,000 is to be invested for the benefit of a sister-in-law, the principal to go to the Baptist Education Society at her death. The residue of the estate is divided equally among the four sons, Richard M., Gilbert, Sidney M. and Austin.

NEW-YORK DELEGATES STAYED OUT.

TROUBLE OVER THE FORMATION OF AN INTER-NATIONAL WOMAN'S HEALTH PROTEC-Philadelphia, May 5.-The Woman's Health Pro-

tective Association closed its convention to-day after an all-day secret session. The result of the day's work was the formation of an International Woman's Health Protective League. Dissensions between the New-York and local bodies arose over this matter. The New-York delegates had secured a charter entitling them to the name of National Ladies' Health Protective Association, and they wanted the sojeties of other cities to unite with them in a sort of auxiliary capacity. The delegates from Brooklyn liked this plan, but others vigorously protested. Dr. Rachel Skidelsky, of the Philadelphia Clean City League, added fuel to the flame of discussion by suggesting that New-York was acting from selfish motives. This was indignantly denied by Mrs. Trautman, of New-York.

A New-York delegate gave warning that if a new organization was formed the name of "National Ladies' Health Protective Association" should not be used .- That title belonged distinctively to New-York. If it were usurped she threatened that action would be begun. The majority of the delegates were now worked up to the point of determined op-position to the New-York National Association, and by an overwhelming vote they agreed to adopt the name of International Woman's Health Protective League, one as far different from the other as pos

League, one as far different from the other as yossible.

The New-Yorkers refused to enter the International body and promptly started for their homes.

The International League starts out with a membership of fourteen societies in cities scattered
through several States. Its main object is to formulate municipal health measures and have them put
into general operation. Encouraging letters from
many organizations in distant cities have been received, which point to a largely increased membership for the league in the future. Thus, the membership of the Philadelphia association, being about
four hundred, its league dues will amount to \$0
a year. When the league is fully perfected it will
have water, sanitary, contagious disease and kindred committees to study and give advice on those
subjects. Another work will be to establish health
protective associations in cities where none now
exist.

THE CONGRESS OF PHYSICIANS.

PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS OF THE SECOND DATS SESSION.

Washington, May 5.-Many of the branch societies and organizations of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons held meetings to-day and discussed technical matters relating to their branches of the medical profession. This afternoon the members of the congress held their second day's general meeting in the National Theatre About one hundred physicians attended. Dr. Welch, of Baltimore, presided. The theme was "Internal Secretions." The papers read and addresses made were largely of a technical character and bore on the physiological, pathological and was led by a paper sent by Dr. W. H. Howell, of Haltimore, who treated the question from a physiological point of view. He combated the Brown-Sequard definition attributing internal secretions to all tissues of the body as a little premature and not entirely justified by experience, then or now. It presented, however, he said, attractive possibilities, opening up a new field in the investigation of medical specifics. In the discussion a number of well-known physicians took part, including Professor R. H. Chittenden, of New-Haven, Conn.; Dr. J. George Adami, of Montreal, Canada; Dr. James J. Putnam, of Boston; Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt, of New-York City, and Dr. William Osler, of Baltimore, The congress adjourned to attend the unveiling of the statue of the late Professor Samuel Grossnear the Smithsonian Institution. This was by special invitation of the American Surgical Association and the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College. was led by a paper sent by Dr. W. H. Howell, of